

Save the forest, save the birds!



Kiwikiu



Maui Forest Bird Recovery Project
www.mauiforestbirds.org
2465 Olinda Road
Makawao, HI 96768

Contact us: info@mauiforestbirds.org

Receive our newsletter: www.mauiforestbirds.org

Like us on Facebook!





Kiwikiu (Maui Parrotbill)

Pseudonestor xanthophrys

This Kiwikiu is sitting on a kanawao branch in fruit. This bird is named for its large, parrot-like bill, which it uses to crush branches and stems, bite into fruit, and lift tree bark in search of food. The Kiwikiu is found only on Maui and nowhere else in the world!

How to Color Me:

- * **Crown (top of head), back, and wings:** Olive-green
- * **Eyes:** Dark brown
- * **Stripe above eye:** Yellow
- * **Stripe across eye:** Olive-green
- * **Chin and Body below:** Yellow
- * **Upper Bill:** Dark Gray
- * **Lower Bill:** White
- * **Legs and Feet:** Gray

Diet: Kiwikiu feed mostly on insects, insect larvae, and other invertebrates. They prefer to search for insects on koa trees, 'ākala stems, and kanawao fruit.

Sounds and Calls: The Kiwikiu's song is a descending "CHEWY-chewy-chewy-chewy-chewy." Only the male sings. They will also make sharp whistles and "chips".

Breeding: Kiwikiu build their nests in large 'ōhi'a trees, high in the outer forks of the branches. A Kiwikiu pair will only raise one chick per year. After the chick leaves the nest, it will stay with its parents for 5 to 18 months. This is a long time compared to other songbirds.

Conservation Efforts: Kiwikius are endangered and are found only in the high-elevation rain forests on northeast Maui. Kiwikiu once lived in the lowlands and drier southern slope of Haleakalā on Maui, Moloka'i and possibly Lana'i and Kaho'olawe. There are only about 300 Kiwikiu remaining. Conservation efforts are currently underway to increase the population of Kiwikiu and to gain more knowledge about their ecology.

Where can you see a Maui Parrotbill? Kiwikiu can sometimes be seen on hikes led by The Nature Conservancy in Waikamoi Preserve. Contact TNC to go on a hike.

Visit our website: www.mauiforestbird.org, to see photos of Kiwikiu and to learn more about our other native Maui forest birds.

Save the forest, save the birds!

'Apapane



'iwi



Maui Forest Bird Recovery Project
www.mauiforestbirds.org
2465 Olinda Road
Makawao, HI 96768

Contact us: info@mauiforestbirds.org

Receive our newsletter: www.mauiforestbirds.org

Like us on Facebook!



‘I‘iwi *Vestiaria coccinea*

The ‘I‘iwi, with its bright reddish-orange coloring and long curved bill, is one of the most distinctive birds of the forest. It is about 5”-6” long. ‘I‘iwi are found on Hawai‘i, Maui and Kaua‘i, and are rare on Moloka‘i, O‘ahu and Lāna‘i.

How to Color Me:

- * **Face:** bright reddish-orange.
- * **Eyes:** black.
- * **Bill:** salmon pink.
- * **Body:** bright reddish-orange.
- * **Back of Neck and Shoulders:** bright reddish-orange.
- * **Wingtips and Tail tips:** Black with a patch of white near the outer shoulder.
- * **Legs and Feet:** salmon pink

Diet: The ‘I‘iwi is a nectar-feeder, often found in flowering ‘ōhi‘a-lehua, mamane, and flowers of the Hawaiian lobelioids that are curved like the ‘I‘iwi bill.

Sounds and Calls: You can hear the wings of an ‘I‘iwi flutter while it is in flight! The ‘I‘iwi has a lot of creaks, whistles, gurgles, and reedy notes often joined into a halting song. Some random calls sound like a rusty harmonica or a rusty-hinge. ‘I‘iwi may also give humanlike whistles, or imitate other native birds.

Conservation Efforts: ‘I‘iwi habitat is shrinking. Plants, animals, insects, and disease that are not native to Hawai‘i are causing this habitat to shrink. Scientists are working to understand how ‘I‘iwi are affected by these threats so that we can help protect them and other plants and animals native to Hawai‘i.

Where can you see an ‘I‘iwi? ‘I‘iwi can be seen at Hosmer’s Grove in Haleakalā National Park and at Polipoli Spring State Recreational Park on Maui.

Visit our website: www.mauiforestbirds.org, to see photos of the ‘I‘iwi and to learn more about our other native Maui forest birds.

‘Apapane *Himatione sanguinea*

The ‘Apapane is the most abundant species in the Hawaiian honeycreeper family. ‘Apapane are found on all of the main Hawaiian Islands, although they are rare on Lāna‘i.

How to Color Me:

- * **Face:** bright crimson.
- * **Eyes:** dark brown.
- * **Bill:** black.
- * **Body:** deep red with a white belly.
- * **Wingtips and Tail tips:** Black. Tail is white underneath.
- * **Legs and Feet:** black.

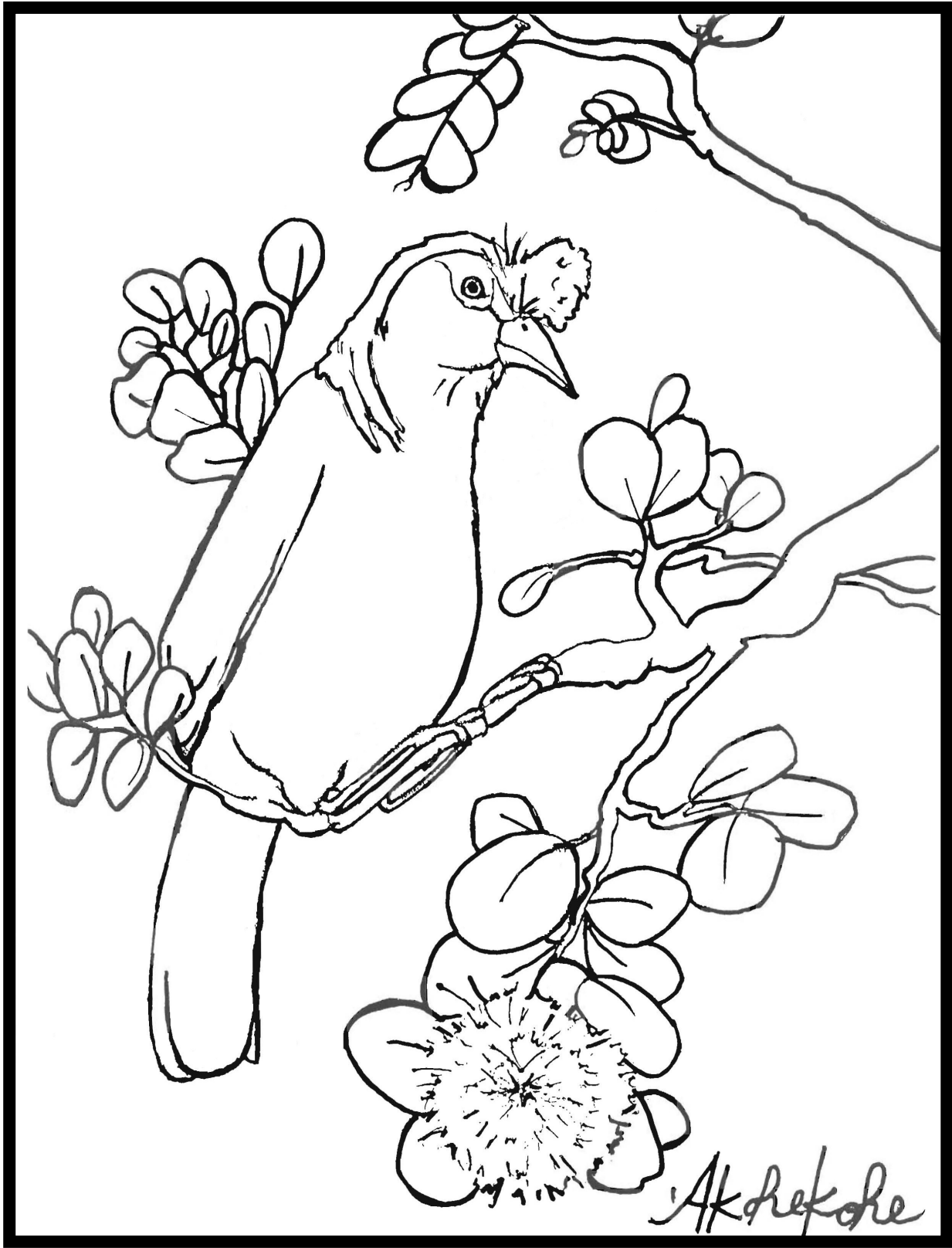
Diet: The ‘Apapane is a nectar-feeder, often found in flowering ‘ōhi‘a-lehua.

Sounds and Calls: ‘Apapane have incredibly varied call and songs, including squeaks, whistles, rasping notes, clicking sounds, and melodic trills. Some songs are pleasant and rather canary-like; others are harsh and mechanical sounding.

Where can you see an ‘Apapane? ‘Apapane are most commonly seen on the forested slopes of Haleakalā on Maui, but there are some locations on West Maui that you can see them.

Visit our website: www.mauiforestbirds.org, to see photos of the ‘Apapane and to learn more about our other native Maui forest birds.

Save the forest, save the birds!



Maui Forest Bird Recovery Project
www.mauiforestbirds.org
2465 Olinda Road
Makawao, HI 96768

Contact us: info@mauiforestbirds.org

Receive our newsletter: www.mauiforestbirds.org

Like us on Facebook!





‘Ākohekohe (Crested Honeycreeper)

Palmeria dolei

This ‘Ākohekohe, sitting on the branch of an ‘ōhi‘a lehua tree, is one of the largest honeycreepers in the forest. The ‘Ākohekohe once lived in the wet forests throughout Maui and Moloka‘i but today is found only in a small area on the northeast slopes of Haleakalā.

How to Color Me:

- * **Face:** Bright orange ring of feathers around the eye, the rest of the face is black and silver.
- * **Crest on Forehead:** Whitish-yellow
- * **Eyes:** Dark brown
- * **Bill:** Black
- * **Body:** Black with silver-tipped feathers
- * **Back of Neck and Shoulders:** Bright Orange
- * **Wingtips and Tail tips:** White
- * **Legs and Feet:** Black

Diet: The ‘Ākohekohe is mostly **nectarivorous** (feeds on the nectar made by flowers) and gets almost all of its food from ‘ōhi‘a lehua flowers in the forest canopy. They can also be seen picking insects from branches. When ‘ōhi‘a flowers are not blooming, ‘Ākohekohe sometimes visit the flowers and fruits of other native plants.

Sounds and Calls: The most common call is a whistle. Other calls include the low “*peter-peter gluk gluk*” and “*AH-kohay-kohay*” (the bird probably gets its Hawaiian name from this song.)

Conservation Efforts: ‘Ākohekohe’s habitat is shrinking. Plants, animals, insects, and diseases that are not native to Maui are causing this habitat to shrink even more. Scientists are working to understand how ‘Ākohekohe are affected by these threats so that we can help protect them and other plants and animals native to Maui.

Where can you see an ‘Ākohekohe? ‘Ākohekohe can sometimes be seen at Hosmer’s Grove in Haleakalā National Park.

Visit our website: www.mauiforestbirds.org, to see photos of the ‘Ākohekohe and to learn more about our other native Maui forest birds.